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surface and only later extend to the dorsal side, and would explain this condition by the fact that all of the dorsal ectoderm has been utilized in the formation of nervous tissue. In the same journal (pp. 208 ff.) Dr. H. K. Corning comes to directly the opposite conclusions. His observations were made upon the embryos of the frog, and he bases his opinions upon the negative appearances of the forms studied, and also upon a critical analysis of Miss Platt's papers.

Zoölogical Notes.—In the journal of the Queckett Microscopical Club Mr. D. J. Scourfield has described the winter egg of *Leydigia acanthocercoides*. The proto-ephippium of this rare lynceid is the most highly organized of any yet found in the group and approaches that of the Daphnidæ. The author is engaged upon a study of the epiphia of the Cladocera and desires material for investigation.

The Copepoda of Lincoln, Neb., have been enumerated by Mr. A. D. Brewer in the last number of the journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History.

Regeneration in Crustacea has been studied comparatively in many groups by Przibram (*Arb. Zool. Inst.*, Wien, Bd. XI). The author calls attention to the extraordinary resemblance of the regeneration phenomena in organisms to the regeneration of crystals.

Miss Rathbun (*N. A. Fauna*, No. 14) enumerates four species of decapod crustacea from Tres Marias Islands, off the west coast of Mexico.

Miss Harriet Richardson has just published a key to the isopod crustacea of the Pacific coast of the United States (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 815-869, 1899). Ninety-seven species are enumerated, including the terrestrial forms.

North-American entomology has had no keener observer or more careful and conscientious recorder than the late Henry G. Hubbard. Since his death Mr. E. A. Schwarz has printed two series of Mr. Hubbard's most interesting letters; one, in *Entomological News* for April, describes the home of *Dinapate wrightii*; and a second, in *Psyche* for May, gives an account of the insect fauna of the giant cactus of Arizona.

No. 4 of Vol. XXV of the *Transactions of the American Entomological Society* concludes with Fox's study of the North-American Mutillidæ. The high character maintained by this society in all of its publications is well illustrated in this most admirable paper.

It so rarely happens that a second edition of a systematic paper on insects is called for, that it may be well to note the issuance, as a special bulletin of the Hatch experiment station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, of a revised edition of Professor Fernald's Pterophoridae of North America (cf. *Amer. Nat.*, August, 1898, Vol. XXXII, pp. 596, 597). Five new species are characterized, but the date of publication, July 30, 1898, unfortunately precludes the consideration of the suggestions and corrections made by Lord Walsingham in the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* for August and September, 1898.

The position of Yoldia and Nucula as among the most primitive lamellibranchs lends especial interest to Dr. Gilman Drew's recent summary of the known features of the anatomy and embryology of American representatives of these genera (*Anat. Anzeiger*, Bd. XIV, p. 493, 1899).

The ampullæ of Lorenzini in the selachians are described by Forsell (*Zeit. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. LXV, 1899), who, however, does not add much to our knowledge of the function of these problematical organs.

The periods of sexual maturity of the animals of the Gulf of Naples are enumerated by Dr. Salvatore Lo Bianco in the last Heft of Bd. XIII of the Naples *Mittheilungen*. The list occupies about 125 pages. We have already called attention to similar work carried on by Professor Bumpus at Woods Holl.

The urogenital organs of the turtles are described from the anatomical standpoint by Möller (*Zeit. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. LXV, 1899).

Ravn points out (*Anat. Anz.*, Bd. XV, p. 528, 1899) that the septum transversum of the vertebrates is developed by the union of the mesocardia lateralia, which meet in the middle line. Those interested in this subject and the closely allied one of the origin of the diaphragm of the mammals must consult the recent article by Hochstetter upon the formation of partitions in the body cavity of the saurians (*Morph. Jahrbuch*, Bd. XXVII, p. 263, 1899).

A new edition of van Gehuchten's admirable text-book, *Le système nerveux de l'homme*, is announced for the end of the current year.

The Australian Bower-Birds, their nests, eggs, and playgrounds, are described and illustrated by photographic reproductions in the *Proceedings of the Edinburgh Royal Physical Society* for 1897-98.